

Epsom Rural District.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1903.

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Prepared in accordance with Sec. 14 of the Order of the Local Government Board, dated 23rd March, 1891, regulating the duties of Medical Officers of Health.

EPSOM RURAL DISTRICT.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health, FOR THE YEAR 1903.

I.—Population, Births and Deaths, 1903.

1.—*Population*.—The nett population of the district in the middle of the year under review, after the deductions of the special inmates of the London County Asylum, the Boys' Surgical Home, and the Kensington and Chelsea Schools, may be estimated at 20,420, assuming that it has increased at the same rate since the census, 1901, as it did during the preceding decade.

2.—*Births*.—The number of Births registered in the District during the year was 458, which represents a *Birth-rate* of 22·5 per 1,000 of the population, as against an average rate of 22·9 for the previous ten years.

3.—*Deaths*.—The number of Deaths registered in the District during the year was 369; deducting 202 deaths in the Banstead Lunatic Asylum, the Kensington and Chelsea Schools, and the Cuddington Isolation Hospital of persons not belonging to the District, and adding 30 deaths in the Epsom Workhouse, and in the Brookwood Asylum, of persons belonging to the District, there remain 197 deaths, which represent an *Annual Death-rate* of 9·6 per 1,000 of the nett population, as against an average rate of 12·0 for the previous ten years.

4.—*Infant Mortality*.—The deaths of *Infants under one year* were 30 in number, and were at the rate of 66 per 1,000 of the registered births, as against an average rate of 100 for the previous ten years; 14 of the children were males and 16 were females; five of the deaths were due to Epidemic Diarrhoea, seven to Whooping Cough, and three to Bronchitis and Pneumonia.

5.—*Pulmonary Consumption*.—The deaths from Pulmonary Consumption were 15 in number, and were at the rate of 0·74 per 1,000 of the population, as against an average rate of 0·95 for the previous ten years.

6.—*Influenza* caused two deaths.

7.—The *Zymotic Death-rate* for the year was 1·08 per 1,000 of the population.

The following table compares certain of these figures with the corresponding figures for neighbouring districts, and for England and Wales, for the year 1903:—

	POPULATION at Census, 1901.	BIRTH- RATE. •	DEATH-RATE.		INFANT MORTALITY
			All Causes.	Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases	
England and Wales .. .. ..	.. .. ..	28·4	15·4	1·46	132
England and Wales (Rural) .. .. ..	.. .. ..	27·3	14·8	1·08	118
Carshalton Urban District	6,746	25·7	11·5	0·28	110
Dorking Urban District	7,670	22·4	14·9	0·51	91
Epsom Urban District	10,216	24·9	10·0	0·46	107
Leatherhead Urban District	4,694	22·3	8·3	0·63	56
Dorking Rural District	9,779	22·0	10·9	0·40	78
Epsom Rural District	19,306	22·5	9·7	1·08	66

(See also Tables I. and IV. at the end of the report).

II.—Summary of Sickness and Mortality from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases, and from the other Diseases which must be notified under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, and of the action taken for preventing their spread.

1.—*Small Pox*.—In May a young man, aged 21 years, was found to be suffering from a mild attack of Small Pox at a cottage in Longfellow Road, Cheam. He had not been out of the district, nor could the source of infection be traced. He had four good marks of primary vaccination, but he had not been re-vaccinated. His home was about three-quarters of a mile from the Croydon and Wimbledon Small Pox Hospital, to which he was removed, but it did not appear that he had had any communication with the Hospital. The whole house was disinfected and cleansed, articles which had been exposed to immediate infection were destroyed, and all persons who had been in contact with him were re-vaccinated and subsequently examined by me daily for a fortnight.

In April, upon the re-opening of the Hospital at North Cheam in consequence of outbreaks of the disease at Croydon and Kingston, the District Council, on my advice, caused handbills to be delivered at every house within half-a-mile of the Hospital, setting out the risk of infection in the neighbourhood of a Small Pox Hospital, and urging the vaccination of all unvaccinated children and the re-vaccination of all persons over the age of ten years. At the St. Philip's Schools, which are within the half-mile radius, I examined 161 children, of whom I found 31 to be unvaccinated and a considerable number to have very poor marks of primary vaccination; I advised the parents of the latter to have the children re-vaccinated, and I sent the names of those who consented to the Vaccination Officer, together with a list of the unvaccinated children.

I also visited persons at Banstead and Cobham who had been in contact with patients suffering from the disease in other districts.

Thirty-nine cases of Chicken Pox, including 18 cases in a School at Cobham, were reported to me in the first two months of the year, during which the disease continued to be notifiable.

2.—*Scarlet Fever*.—Thirty-four cases were notified in 24 private houses, in addition to three cases at the Banstead Asylum and one case at the Cuddington Isolation Hospital. There was no outbreak of any importance during the year, but the Bookham Schools were closed for ten days by the Managers, in September, upon the occurrence of a few cases in the village.

3.—*Diphtheria*.—In January the return of a patient from the Isolation Hospital to a house at Cheam Common was followed by the failure of four other children in the house. The first patient had had a very mild attack, and her throat had been free from membrane for more than a fortnight when she was discharged, but the Klebs-Löffler bacillus was found to be still present in pure culture eleven days later.

In August four children failed with the disease at a house in Washington Road, Cheam, which was probably contracted from a visitor.

I made special reports upon these two outbreaks at the request of the Local Government Board, who had received complaints to the effect that the District Council had failed to deal with nuisances to which these outbreaks were attributed. A reference to the dates of the attacks in each case demonstrated the impossibility of any connection between the nuisance and the illness.

In the whole district 16 cases were reported during the year, and 15 of the patients were removed to the Hospital.

4.—*Enteric Fever*.—No case was notified during the year.

5.—*Diarrhoea* caused eight deaths, five of which occurred among children under one year of age.

6.—*Measles* caused one death, at Cobham in February. The St. Philip's Schools, Cheam, were closed in March in consequence of the prevalence of the disease.

7.—*Whooping Cough* was very prevalent, especially at Banstead and Cobham, during the first six months of the year, when there were registered 11 deaths, of which seven occurred among children under one year of age.

Of *Erysipelas* nine cases were notified.

Of *Puerperal Fever* no case was notified.

Table, shewing the number of deaths from the Seven Chief Zymotic Diseases and from Phthisis, and the number of cases notified, in each of the years 1893 to 1903.

Year.	Smallpox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Diarrhea.		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Phthisis.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.
1893	—	—	92	5	25	12	4	2	4	5	1	18	—	—	—	—
1894	—	—	24	—	8	4	6	—	2	3	6	14	—	—	—	—
1895	—	—	49	1	11	2	7	1	5	1	—	20	—	—	—	—
1896	—	—	61	—	8	5	3	—	2	6	4	15	—	—	—	—
1897	1	—	34	—	15	3	5	1	2	—	4	17	—	—	—	—
1898	—	—	31	—	15	—	4	—	12	2	3	15	—	—	—	—
1899	—	—	114	4	29	2	4	1	14	3	11	25	—	—	—	—
1900	—	—	108	2	13	2	3	1	9	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
1901	—	—	37	—	26	5	2	—	14	—	7	11	—	—	—	—
1902	2	—	181	2	26	4	9	2	5	2	7	13	—	—	—	—
1903	1	—	38	1	16	1	—	—	8	1	11	15	—	—	—	—

Prevention of Tuberculosis.—Rooms vacated by consumptive patients were disinfected by the Council free of charge.

Bacteriological Examinations.—The Council undertook the expense of the examination, at the Lister Institute, of specimens of blood or sputum, and one specimen was examined for the Tubercle bacillus and one for the Typhoid reaction, each with negative result.

The Joint Isolation Hospital.—The number of patients who were removed to the Joint Hospital for treatment during the year, from each of the four districts forming the United District, with the nature of their illnesses, is shown in the following Table :—

	Epsom Rural.	Sutton Urban.	Carshalton Urban.	Leatherhead Urban.	Total in 1903.	Total in 1902.	Total in 1901.	Total in 1900.
Scarlet Fever	30	19	10	5	64	143	69	252
Diphtheria	15	15	7	—	37	38	25	23
Typhoid Fever	—	—	1	—	1	4	7	6

In addition to the above, two cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted from Epsom, seven cases of Scarlet Fever from the Dorking districts, as well as a number of cases from the districts of the Tolworth Isolation Hospital Board.

Five deaths from Scarlet Fever and three from Diphtheria took place in the Hospital during the year.

Small Pox Hospital at Cheam.—One patient was removed from this district to the Croydon and Wimbledon Small Pox Hospital under the agreement which exists between this Board and the District Council.

III.—Summary of other Proceedings which were taken during the year under the Sanitary Acts.

1.—*Inspections and Nuisances.*—Inspections were made from time to time in each of the parishes in the District by the Inspectors and myself, including house-to-house inspections at Banstead, Tadworth, the Bookhams, Ashtead, and Ewell, with the result that many of the cottages were cleansed and repaired, defects of drainage were remedied, and water supply was improved, as set out in the Inspectors' reports on page 8.

The owner of a row of cottages in Washington Road, Cheam, was fined £2 for permitting a nuisance to be caused by defective drains, and in December he was fined £5 for failure to comply with the Order granted by the Magistrates.

Towards the end of the year I made representations to the Council that three cottages, at Bookham, Cobham, and Ewell respectively, were unfit for habitation; notices were served, and the cottage at Bookham was closed by the owner, but further proceedings with regard to the other two cottages had not been taken by the end of the year.

The Council received complaints from the Parish Council of Chessington of nuisance from the deposit of the house refuse of Surbiton in a field near the high road, and also in a brickfield, through which there ran a public footpath. The District Council took proceedings against the occupier of the field for obstruction of the footpath, and he was fined £1 and ordered to remove a portion of the heap. As the disturbance of the old deposit in the summer months increased the nuisance, the Council decided to take no action to obtain the removal of the rest of the heap on the receipt of an undertaking from the occupier not to deposit any more refuse in the field and to complete the removal early in the winter. A complaint was also received of nuisance arising from the carting of house refuse from Oxshott Station to a neighbouring brickfield. The Council called upon the owner to observe greater care to prevent nuisance during the removal, and no further complaint was received.

Several complaints were received as to the nuisance arising from a pond at Oxshott, into which sewage had been discharging; the pond was cleaned out, and the Council gave orders for it to be filled in.

2.—*Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops.*—The register was revised and all the cowsheds were visited and measured; nine cases of overcrowding of cattle in the sheds were abated, and a number of sheds were repaired, cleansed, ventilated and drained, under notice from the Council.

3.—*Slaughter-houses.*—The Register of Slaughter-houses was made up, the premises were inspected, and steps were taken to enforce compliance with the Bye-laws, which were sanctioned by the Local Government Board in October, 1902. At Great Bookham the walls of a slaughter-house, which had been the subject of complaint, were lined with impervious material, the drainage was improved and the cesspool was repaired. At Ewell the floor of a slaughter-house was paved, and the drains were reconstructed and connected with the sewers, and plans for the reconstruction and drainage of other premises were accepted by the Council at the end of the year.

4.—*Scavenging.*—The Council again contracted for the fortnightly removal of house refuse from houses at Cheam and Ewell. The Parish Council of Ashtead rejected a further proposal of the District Council that the latter Council should depute to them their powers for the collection of house refuse throughout the parish; the District Council accordingly resolved to exercise the powers themselves, and contracted for the weekly removal. In May the Local Government Board issued an Order, upon the

application of the District Council, declaring the expenses incurred in the cleansing of earth-closets, cesspools, etc., in the parish of Banstead to be special expenses chargeable upon that parish, and by the end of the year the sub-committee appointed for the purpose had made the necessary arrangements for obtaining land for a depot, and for providing the plant required for the work of scavenging. The Local Government Board issued a similar Order in August with regard to the removal of house refuse in the parish of Cuddington, and the Council contracted for the fortnightly removal.

5.—Bye-laws for New Buildings.—The construction and drainage of new buildings is now being carried out under efficient supervision, and during the year the Council took action in a large number of cases of evasion of the Bye-laws, which the Surveyors brought to their notice from time to time, and compelled the builders to make the necessary alterations, to relay drains and to make cesspools watertight, in compliance with the Bye-laws. In one instance a builder was fined for failure to give notice of completion before allowing a house to be occupied.

The Surveyors have furnished me with the following particulars of the number of plans submitted for approval :—

	In 1895	In 1896	In 1897	In 1898	In 1899	In 1900	In 1901	In 1902	In 1903
Number of new buildings at Cheam for which plans were submitted for approval under the Bye-Laws ...	11	27	18	33	99	114	107	134	117
Ditto ditto at Ewell ...	7	6	20	31	34	16	34	35	52
Ditto ditto at Cuddington ...	6	8	9	10	9	23	13	17	13
Ditto ditto at Ashtead ...	2	11	18	21	34	32	61	42	56
Ditto ditto at Banstead ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	26
Ditto ditto at G. Bookham ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	37
Ditto ditto at L. Bookham ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	8
Ditto ditto at Cobham ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	14	30
Ditto ditto at Fetcham ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	—
Ditto ditto at Headley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Ditto ditto at Stoke ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	24
Ditto ditto at Chessington ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	9	7

6.—Works of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal :—

(a) ASHTEAD.—The Local Government Board gave their sanction to the borrowing of a sum of £980 for the laying of new sewers in the parish, after an enquiry had been held in March by Col. Slacke, R.E., into the application of the District Council, and the work was carried out under contract.

(b) CHEAM AND CUDDINGTON.—The existing coarse and fine contact beds at the outfall works were enlarged by the removal of the partition walls between adjacent beds so as to convert six beds of each kind into three beds, and an additional coarse bed of 7,750 cubic feet capacity was constructed.

The chamber containing the ejectors, which receive the Gander Green Lane sewers, will have to be reconstructed, the heavy rains having caused a subsidence at the site.

New sewers were laid in Mount's Estate, Grange Road, and Tate Road in extension of the recently constructed sewers in that part of the parish of Cheam.

(c) COBHAM.—After heavy rains the amount of water that gained access to the new sewers was so excessive that the sewage discharged at the outfall works could not at times be dealt with even by continuous pumping, day and night. The Council have arranged for the provision of an extra pump.

(d) EWELL.—The need of tank treatment, preliminary to the passage of the sewage on to the double-contact beds, was demonstrated at these new works by the great loss of capacity in the coarse beds and by the deposit of so large a quantity of sludge upon the storm-water beds as to prevent the flow of water through it; Mr. Wooldridge accordingly prepared a plan to convert half the storm-water bed into a tank, but the Local Government Board refused to sanction the application of any part of the unexpended balance of the loan to the carrying out of this work, as it involved a deviation from the original scheme for which the sanction to the loan had been granted, and the Council had not decided upon their course of action by the end of the year.

The sewer in Kingston Road was extended in order to take the drainage of a row of thirty new cottages.

Five ventilating shafts were erected in place of ventilating manholes, which were closed in consequence of numerous complaints of nuisance arising from them.

The filter at Gibraltar, Ewell, was removed, and the cesspool receiving the drainage from premises at West Ewell was filled in during the year, the drains having been diverted to the new sewers.

All the sewers in these five parishes were examined and cleansed.

The Council applied to the Local Government Board for urban powers under Section 150 of the Public Health Act, 1875, for each of these parishes, in order to enable them to call upon the owners to sewer private roads, but the application was refused.

(e) *GREAT BOOKHAM.*—New sewers, discharging into the Eastwick Park system, were constructed in New Road and Eastwick Street, Great Bookham.

The number of premises for which plans were submitted for re-draining existing buildings and connecting with the sewers at Ashtead, Cheam, Cuddington, Cobham, and Ewell during the year were 136, 19, 2, 299, and 138 respectively.

7.—*Pollution of Streams.*—Complaints were again received from the Thames Conservancy Board of pollution of the Rye Brook by the discharge of the sewage from an old sewer into which a number of premises at Ashtead were still draining ; the drains of a considerable number of houses were diverted from this old sewer to the new system of sewers, and the construction of the new sewers above-mentioned will enable all the remaining premises to be disconnected.

8.—*Water Supply.*—Upon a chemical examination of 17 samples of water supplying about 50 houses in the parishes of Ashtead, Great Bookham, Cobham, and Fetcham, I found 13 to be unfit for domestic use, and in each case a supply was obtained from the mains of the Leatherhead Water Company.

In January the Council sent delegates to a conference of the various Authorities whose district obtained a supply from the Sutton Water Company, to consider what action should be taken with regard to the Bill which the Company was promoting to enable them to obtain an increase of capital for the purpose of sinking new wells at Woodmansterne, in the Croydon Rural District ; the Council decided not to take part in the opposition to the Bill.

IV.—Factories and Workshops.

During the year all the workshops already on the register were visited, and a number of workshops, which were discovered in the course of inspections by the Inspectors and myself, were added to the register. As regards the sanitary condition, the majority of workshops were found to be fairly satisfactory.

(a) *Cleanliness.*—In the few cases in which rooms were found to require limewashing, the cleansing was carried out upon service of notice.

(b) *Air-space.*—All workshops which appeared to be overcrowded were measured, but this condition was found in only one workshop, which was subsequently closed.

(c) *Ventilation.*—The workshop above referred to was also inefficiently ventilated. Notice was also served for the provision of better ventilation to a bakehouse at Tadworth, but the notice had not expired by the end of the year.

(d) *Drainage of Floors.*—No workshop was discovered in such a condition as to require action under this heading.

(e) *Sanitary Conveniences.*—The defective drains at a workshop in Ewell were relaid and connected with the sewers, under notice from the Council ; similar action was taken with regard to several workshops at Cobham. Defects of drainage were also discovered at three laundries, two at Cheam and one at Belmont ; one of these workshops was abandoned, and plans for the reconstruction of the drains of the other two houses have been received by the Council.

Bakehouses.—There are no underground bakehouses in the District ; an application for permission to make temporary use of an underground bakelhouse during the construction of new premises was refused by the Council. The bakehouses are kept in compliance with the special regulations. In two cases in which the surroundings of the baking rooms were found to be in an unclean state the defects were remedied. The drains of two bakehouses at Ewell were reconstructed and connected with the sewers, and defects of drainage were also remedied at a bakehouse in Bookham.

Home Work.—No lists of home workers were received, nor did we discover that any such work was given out to employees.

Registers.—The number of workshops on the register at the end of the year was as follows :—

	Eastern Division.	Western Division.
Total number of Workshops	72	58
Number of Retail Bakehouses	12	10
," Laundries	13	8
," Domestic Workshops	—	3
," Other ,,"	47	35

J. WILLIAMSON, M.D.

HOMELEIGH, HEATHCOTE ROAD,
EPSOM,
January, 1904.

THE SANITARY INSPECTORS' REPORT

For the Year ending December 31st, 1903.

					Mr. Wooldridge.	Mr. Pratley.
Number of Complaints received in writing	...	...	...	...	...	49
Number of Premises inspected under Sec. 92 of the Public Health Act, 1875					414	459
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	520
Number of Nuisances discovered	...	...	...	...	...	260
,, ,, remedied without being reported	...	...	...	...	198	313
,, ,, reported to the Sanitary Authority	...	...	...	...	62	69
,, ,, remedied after report	...	...	...	...	52	67
Number of Preliminary Notices served by the Inspector	...	...	...	...	116	171
Number of Notices served by order of the Sanitary Authority	...	...	...	...	36	15
Number of times Smoke Test applied to old drains	...	...	...	...	20	24
Number of Smoke Observations taken	...	...	...	...	—	7

*Particulars of Work done for the Abatement of Nuisances, by Owners or Occupiers,
in compliance with Notices.*

Number of privies, pails, cesspools, etc., cleansed or abolished, and deposits removed	...	116	342
Number of old privies and pail closets re-constructed as water closets	...	67	207
Number of privies re-constructed with small water-tight vaults or with pails	...	—	18
Number of Premises at which the drains were re-constructed, ventilated, trapped, and connected with the sewers	...	159	482
Number of Premises from which animals, improperly kept, were removed	...	—	—
Number of Houses which were provided with efficient ventilation	...	—	5
Number of Houses at which injurious overcrowding was abated	...	2	—
Legal Proceedings taken, under Sec. 96, for abatement of nuisances (no. of times)	...	1	—
Houses closed by the Justices as unfit for human habitation, under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890...	...	—	—
Number of foul, damp, unwholesome Houses which were repaired and cleansed	...	71	80
,, ,, ,, ,, which were closed after notice	...	—	—
Number of foul Houses cleansed and whitewashed, after notice, under Sec. 46 of the Public Health Act, 1875	...	30	34

Seizures of unwholesome meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, corn, bread, flour, or
milk, under Sec. 116 of the Public Health Act, 1875 ...

WATER SUPPLY:—

Number of Samples of Water sent to the Medical Officer of Health for Analysis...	—	17
Number of Wells permanently closed as unfit for drinking purposes	...	1
Water Supply provided by owners of property, after notice	...	22

W. T. WOOLDRIDGE, }
FRANK A. PRATLEY, } *Sanitary Inspectors.*

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1903 and Previous Years.

Year.	Population, estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
				UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		AT ALL AGES.					Number.	Rate.*
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1893	16,040	387	24·1	44	114	363	22·6	174	171	29	221	13·7
1894	16,415	388	23·6	39	100	336	20·5	168	168	21	189	11·5
1895	16,810	378	22·4	37	98	358	21·2	175	175	27	210	12·5
1896	17,210	382	22·2	38	100	345	20·0	183	183	31	193	11·2
1897	17,625	377	21·4	36	96	397	22·5	236	234	29	192	10·9
1898	18,050	412	22·8	34	83	382	21·2	207	207	39	214	11·8
1899	18,500	421	22·7	43	102	412	22·2	205	199	42	255	13·8
1900	18,960	449	23·6	43	97	422	22·2	231	228	36	230	12·1
1901	19,440	445	22·8	49	110	356	18·1	182	181	36	211	10·8
1902	19,950	463	23·2	49	106	464	20·0	272	269	47	242	12·1
Averages for years 1893-1902	17,900	410	22·9	41	100	384	21·0	203	202	34	216	12·0
1903	20,420	458	22·5	30	66	369	15·7	204	202	30	197	9·6

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The institutions within the district receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the district are the Cuddington Joint Isolation Hospital and the Banstead Lunatic Asylum.

The institutions outside the district receiving sick and infirm persons from the district are the Epsom Workhouse, the Epsom and Ewell Cottage Hospital, and the Brookwood Asylum.

The population of Banstead Asylum and of Ewell Schools have been excluded from the above figures.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water).	31,057.	Total population at all ages ... 22,443
		Asylum, etc. 3,137 | At
		Rest of District 19,306 | Census
		Number of inhabited houses .. 3,851 | of 1901.
		Average number of persons per house, 5·0

TABLE III.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1903.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.																	
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.						Banstead	Cheatam.	Cuddington (H.)	Ewell	Chessington.	Ashfield.	Headley.	Fetcham.	Great Bookham.	Little Bookham.	Stoke.	Cobham.	Banstead Asylum	Banstead	Cheatam.	Cuddington (H.)	Ewell	Chessington.	Ashfield.	Headley.	Fetcham.	Great Bookham.	Little Bookham.	Stoke.	Cobham.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards																									
Small Pox	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	16	..	5	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Membranous Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	3	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	38	..	12	20	4	2	..	1	6	4	5	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	5	..	4	..	4	2	2	6
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	..	64	1	18	29	5	8	3	618	4	6	..	6	1	..	4	3	210	4	216	2	5	..	4	1	..	4	2	2	8		

There were also reported 39 cases of Chicken Pox, the patients being all below the age of 15 years.

NOTE.—The Isolation Hospital, used by the sick of the District, is The Sutton, Epsom, &c., Joint Hospital and is in the parish marked (H) in the Table.

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1903 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1. BANSTEAD.				2. CHEAM AND CUDDINGTON.				3. EWELL AND CHESSINGTON.				4. ASHTead.				5. THE BOOTHAMS.				6. FETCHAM, STORE, AND HEADLEY.				7. COBHAM.					
	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.		
YEAR.																														
1893 ..	2550	68	38	9	2945	73	41	6	3040	78	45	9	1455	28	23	3	1435	33	16	1	1450	29	18	3	3165	78	40	13		
1894 ..	2620	68	28	7	3080	65	38	5	3060	67	29	6	1505	36	24	7	1450	32	19	4	1450	38	14	1	3250	82	40	9		
1895 ..	2695	68	26	4	3225	79	31	8	3080	67	51	6	1555	21	22	1	1470	31	16	3	1445	30	24	4	3340	82	40	11		
1896 ..	2770	64	38	9	3370	72	35	9	3100	69	29	6	1605	36	13	2	1490	30	17	3	1445	30	13	1	3430	81	44	9		
1897 ..	2845	70	30	9	3525	81	31	4	3120	72	48	5	1660	32	14	1	1505	31	22	6	1445	18	11	3	3525	73	36	9		
1898 ..	2925	75	46	10	3685	84	31	4	3140	64	47	5	1715	37	14	2	1525	27	23	3	1440	31	16	2	3620	94	37	7		
1899 ..	3005	81	44	10	3855	90	54	13	3160	74	42	6	1775	32	18	1	1545	25	30	4	1440	29	21	2	3720	90	46	7		
1900 ..	3090	66	37	9	4035	91	51	13	3180	83	43	6	1835	38	24	4	1565	34	19	3	1435	31	13	2	3820	102	43	6		
1901 ..	3180	77	35	10	4220	108	53	18	3200	81	40	8	1900	42	17	3	1585	36	26	3	1430	27	6	1	3925	74	40	7		
1902 ..	3270	70	30	9	4420	114	51	14	3220	78	42	8	1970	43	18	1	1605	38	24	6	1435	27	23	5	4030	93	54	8		
Averages of Years 1893 to 1902.		2890	71	36	9	3540	86	42	9	3130	73	42	6	1700	35	18	3	1520	32	21	4	1440	29	16	2	3580	85	42	9	
1903 ..	3360	70	40	4	4620	128	40	8	3250	76	38	4	2020	44	20	3	1610	35	18	4	1420	36	11	1	4140	69	30	6		

N.B.—Deaths of residents occurring beyond the district are included in sub-column c of this table, and those of non-residents registered in the district are excluded.

Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions are allotted to the respective localities, according to addresses of the deceased.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1903.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.						DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).						TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT							
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Banstead.	Cheam.	Cuddington.	Ewell.	Chessington.	Ashhead.	Headley	Great Bookham.	Little Bookham.	Stoke d'Abernon.	Cobham.		
Small Pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Measles ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Scarlet Fever ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Whooping-cough ..	11	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	1	5	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Croup ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Typhus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fever { Enteric ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other continued ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Influenza ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	1	2	..	..	2	1	..
Diarrhoea ..	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Septic Diseases ..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
Phthisis ..	17	..	..	..	..	4	13	..	..	3	5	1	2	..	..	1	..	5	30
Other tubercular diseases ..	6	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease ..	24	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	11	5	4	1	2	..	3	1	2	4	7
Bronchitis ..	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	4	3	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	8
Pneumonia ..	10	1	2	..	..	..	..	6	1	4	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	13
Pleurisy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..
Alcoholism ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venereal diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature birth ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases and accidents of parturition ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heart diseases ..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	2	2	..	6	1	1	..	1	26	
Accidents ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..
Suicides ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other Causes ..	72	10	5	2	1	24	30	11	16	11	13	2	8	9	1	2	9	100
All Causes ..	197	30	14	4	5	79	65	40	35	5	34	4	20	3	3	16	2	5	30	204

